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ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: A PROBIOTIC COMPOSITION COMPRISING AT LEAST TWO LACTIC ACID BACTERIAL STRAINS WHICH
ARE ABLE TO COLONISE THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACTS IN COMBINATION WITH HAVING INTESTINAL SUR-
VIVAL PROPERTY, INTESTINAL BINDING PROPERTY, AN INFECTION PROTECTION PROPERTY AND A FIBER FER-
MENTING PROPERTY

(57) Abstract: In a probiotic composition comprising at least two specific lactic acid bacterial strains, the strains are able to colonize
the gastrointestinal tract of humans and animals and have in combination at least two beneficial properties. The properties include
an intestinal survival property, an intestinal binding property, an infection protecting property, and a fiber fermenting property.

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A probiotic composition comprising at least two lactic acid bacterial strains which are able to colonise the gastrointestinal tracts in combination with having intestinal survival property, intestinal binding property, an infection protection property, and a fiber fermenting property.

The invention relates to a new probiotic composition.

5 More precisely, the invention refers to a probiotic composition comprising at least two lactic acid bacterial strains having at least two significant properties for the maintenance of the intestinal microbial ecosystem, for the prevention and treatment of gastrointestinal disturbances,
10 and for colonizing gastrointestinal tracts.

The enteric flora comprises approximately 95% of the total number of cells in the human body. The importance of the intestinal microflora and, more specifically its composition, in physiological as well as pathophysiological
15 processes in the gastrointestinal tract of adult humans has become more and more evident.

Health effects related to changes in the intestinal microflora have been attributed to viable microorganisms (bacteria or yeast) that have a beneficial effect on the
20 health of the host. The presence of lactic acid bacteria has been found to be significant for the maintenance of the intestinal microbial ecosystem. These microorganisms, since long called probiotics, are commonly defined as viable microorganisms that exhibit a beneficial effect on the
25 health of the host when they are ingested. Thus, a probiotic can be defined as a viable monoculture or a mixed culture of microorganisms, which affects the host by improving the properties of indigenous microflora in the gastrointestinal tract. Presently, a number of commercial
30 products are available for the prevention and treatment of multiple gastrointestinal disturbances.

In EP 1 020 123 A1 beverages in combination with a mixture of lyophilized live lactic bacteria in a non-milk matrix are described. The mixture of lyophilized live
35 lactic bacteria comprises at least three of *Brevibacterium breve*, *B. infantis*, *B. longum*, *B. bifidum*, *Lactobacillus*

acidophilus, *L. bulgaricus*, *L. casei*, *L. plantarum*,
Streptococcus thermophilus and *Streptococcus faecium*.

The beverages are intended to supplement and balance
the intestinal flora as well as supply other beneficial
5 supplements, such as vitamins and antioxidants, to the
consumer.

However, the literature contains many conflicting
observations for their proposed benefits, and the corres-
ponding mechanism of action is many times undefined.

10 Possibly successful probiotic strains have been tra-
ditionally incorporated into fermented milk products. In
the case of novel microorganisms and modified organisms the
to benefit ratio between the question of their safety and
the risk of ingestion has to be assessed. Lactic acid
15 bacteria in foods have a long history of safe use.

During the last few years these organisms have been
included in functional foods and health-related products.
The definition for probiotics has gradually changed with
increasing understanding of the mechanisms by which they
20 influence human health. While the health claims are
generally accepted by both scientists and consumers, the
underlying molecular mechanisms of many of the claimed
probiotic properties still remain controversial.

Lactic acid bacteria have successfully been isolated
25 and identified, which exhibit beneficial probiotic traits.
These characteristics include the demonstration of bile
tolerance, acid resistance, adherence to host epithelial
tissue, and in vitro antagonism of potentially pathogenic
microorganisms, or those which have been implicated in pro-
30 moting inflammation.

On the market, there exist several milk and fruit
based products containing lactic acid bacteria. The spe-
cific interactions with the gastrointestinal tract are
often sparsely described, and the doses are poorly defined.

The probiotic microorganisms must be able to be manufactured under industrial conditions. Furthermore, they have to survive and retain their functionality during storage as well as in the foods, into which they are to be
5 incorporated without producing negative effects. Studies have shown low viability of probiotics in market preparations.

For the administration of lactic acid bacteria as probiotics in humans or animals, they should be adapted to
10 the specific conditions of the gastrointestinal tract of adults, which is significantly different from that of newborns. However, up to now there exist poor evidence of a successful implanting of a given strain into the dominant flora of a healthy adult individual. Such an implantation
15 can succeed only at the moment of birth or when the probiotic organism is administered to a patient having an extremely unbalanced intestinal microflora, for example after prolonged antibiotic treatment.

Various producers of various probiotics do often
20 claim health benefits from supplying different probiotics. In most cases this is unsubstantiated and not true. The reality is that only a small minority of the lactic acid bacteria have the health potentials requested. Most of the probiotics on the market do not survive the acidity of the
25 stomach or the bile acid content of the small intestine, nor do they adhere to the colonic mucosa and even temporary colonize the stomach.

The purpose of the invention is to avoid the above-mentioned drawbacks according to the state of the art by
30 providing a probiotic composition having an optimal capacity to survive and colonize the gastrointestinal tracts of not only humans but also of those animals which have a similar digestive tract and thus a corresponding intestinal microflora.

In order to achieve this purpose the method according to the invention has obtained the characterizing features of claim 1.

5 The composition according to the invention is based on that two or more lactic acid bacteria (LAB) strains of different species jointly should have properties that should be beneficial for human intake while simulating the effect of an implanted flora. By having at least two properties together, which define well-established criteria
10 for gastrointestinal survival and/or colonization, the potential health benefits and influence on the gut flora is increased. According to the invention, new probiotic LAB-strains of active beneficial organisms are provided, which have specific favourable functional characteristics.

15 LAB-strains of different species for the composition according to the invention were isolated from the human large intestinal mucosa of deceased persons who died from other causes than diseases in the GI tract, and whom had not been treated by antibiotics during at least two months
20 prior to death (F-strains and 2362). The other strains were isolated from fermented rye.

The LAB-strains of different species were typed to the species level by API 50CH as well as ribotyping (the Swedish Institute for Food and Biotechnology).

25 The specific strains to be used in the probiotic composition according to the invention are *Lactobacillus plantarum* F5, *Lactobacillus plantarum* F26, *Lactobacillus plantarum* 2592, *Lactobacillus paracasei* (*paracasei*) F19, *Pediococcus penosaceus* 16:1, *Lactobacillus plantarum* 50:1,
30 and *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* 77:1.

The bacterial strains were deposited on June 19, 2001 pursuant to, and in satisfaction of, the requirements of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent
35 Procedure with the Belgian Coordinated Collection of

Microorganisms (BCCM), Gent, Belgium, under Accession No. LMG P-20604 for *Lactobacillus plantarum* F5, Accession No. LMG P-20605 for *Lactobacillus plantarum* F26, Accession No. LMG P-20606 for *Lactobacillus plantarum* 2592, Accession No. 5 LMG P-20607 for *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* 77:1, and Accession No. LMG P-20608 for *Pediococcus penosaceus* 16:1.

Lactobacillus plantarum 50:1 was deposited with the Belgian Coordinated Collection of Microorganisms, on June 21, 2001, where it obtained the Accession No. P-20609.

10 *Lactobacillus paracasei* (*paracasei*) F19 has earlier been deposited with the Belgian Coordinated Collection of Microorganisms, where it obtained the Accession No. LMG P-17806.

All the LAB-strains of different species were grown 15 aerobically on MRS agar at 37°C for 24 hrs. In a further experiment, growth at different temperatures was determined. All strains could multiply at temperatures from +4°C to 40°C or 45°C. All strains produced protease(s) as determined by skim milk agar assay (24 hrs, aerobically, 20 37°C). No strain produced nitrite or nitrate.

All the LAB-strains of different species could utilize prebiotics, such as inulin and amylopectin, but not β -glucan as determined by growth on YNB medium with such 25 fibers as a sole carbon source. Since the strains ferment these fibers, they should exert a beneficial effect in the colonic flora. An enhanced fiber degradation also increases crude fibre digestibility.

In a composition according to the invention a mixture of cocci and bacilli should be optimal since cocci and 30 bacilli have different generation times, bacilli proliferating much faster than cocci. An optimal growth is accomplished by preferably including at least one lactic acid bacillus strain and at least one lactic acid coccus strain in the composition.

In order promote growth of the lactic acid bacterial strains and succeed it the colonization of the epithelium of the gastrointestinal tract of a host as well as exerting a resistance to infectious diseases a composition according to the invention should have an intestinal survival property, an intestinal binding property, an infection protecting property, and a fiber fermenting property.

A significant intestinal survival property is the ability to grow in the presence of bile. All the claimed LAB-strains are able to grow in the presence of 20% bile (human and porcine) and then retain their bile-tolerance after the selective pressure has been removed and re-applied.

All the LAB-strains of different species do also survive when they are subjected to an acidity of pH 2.0-3.0. Furthermore, this acid resistance remains with the addition of 0.3 % pepsin (24 hrs at 37°C) in three of them (*L. plantarum* F5, *L. plantarum* F26, and *L. plantarum* 50:1) as depicted in Table 1 below.

Table 1

	Strain	pH	pepsin
	<i>L. plantarum</i> F5	2.0	+
25	<i>L. paracasei</i> (parac.) F19	2.5	
	<i>L. plantarum</i> F26	2.0	+
	<i>L. plantarum</i> 2592	2.5	
	<i>P. pentosaceus</i> 16:1	2.5	
	<i>L. plantarum</i> 50:1	2.0	+
30	<i>L. mesenteroides</i> 77:1	3.0	

Thus, the acid and bile tolerant strains possess growth advantages over that of the parent strains under stress conditions.

BalbC mice were fed the inventive lactic acid bacteria intragastrically. The LAB-strains used were *L. paracasei* (paracasei) F19, *L. plantarum* 2592, *P. pento-*

saceus 16:1, and *L. mesenteroides* 77:1. The excretion of the four strains given was obtained by culturing. Excretion of these could be detected during 6 weeks after the administration, which indicates colonization of the gastrointestinal tract of the host.

The acid response of these LAB-strains, when exposed to sublethal adaptive acid conditions (pH 5.0 for 60 min), was found to confer a significant level of protection against subsequent exposure to lethal pH (pH 3.0) as well as to different environmental stresses (oxidative stress, ethanol exposure and freezing).

An acid tolerant response developed during adaptation at pH 5.0 affected the cell survival against environmental stresses. Adapted cultures developed tolerance to ethanol (20%), freezing (-20°C), and oxidative challenge (10 mM H₂O₂) but not to heating (60°C) and osmotic shock (3 M NaCl). The presence of chloramphenicol during the adaptation step partially inhibited the cell resistance. This adaptation was found to be dependent on a *de novo* protein synthesis.

An exposure to acid stress at pH 5.0 for 1 h caused the induction of nine new proteins with molecular weights (MW) from 10.1 to 68.1 kDa as determined by sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, whereby the over-expression of the proteins also could be established. All other proteins were repressed, which exhibited basic or neutral characteristics.

Lactobacillus plantarum 2592 produces large amounts of a characteristic protein having a molecular weight of 19 kDa.

The proteins induced during the acid tolerance response have to be active since the incorporation of amino acid analogues inhibited the response.

Several of the induced and over-expressed proteins were also found to cross-react with earlier described heat-

shock proteins. Proteins of molecular weight 10, 24 and 43 kDa cross-reacted with cochaperons GroES, GrpE and DnaJ, respectively. Less over-expressed proteins of molecular weight 70 and 55 kDa cross-reacted with GrpE and GroES, respectively.

Thus, the survival under acid stress conditions was found to be linked to the expression of an adaptive stress response. Such a response, characterized by the transient induction of specific proteins and physiological changes, enhances the ability of the LAB-strains of different species to withstand harsh environmental conditions. The continued protein synthesis of the specific proteins induced by the claimed LAB-strains in an acid environment, like in the gastric stomach, would then increase the stability of preexisting proteins.

A further infection protecting property of the LAB-strains of different species is their antioxidant properties, whereby the action of free radicals, by products of inflammation, are counteracted.

The LAB-strains produced antioxidants as measured by a spectrophotometric assay (Total Antioxidant kit, product no. NX 2332 from Randox, San Diego, CA, USA.) in lysates of lactic acid bacterial strains. It was shown that antioxidants are produced, which are effective against free radicals and terminate oxidative chain reactions. All the LAB-strains produced antioxidants in amounts from 2.7 to 8.9 mg protein per lit. The strains *P. pentosaceus* 16:1 and *L. plantarum* F26 produced the largest amounts of antioxidants immediately followed by *L. paracasei* (*paracasei*) F19.

Diabetic mice were given these LAB-strains in the same dose daily for 12 days. The mice were fed 10^{10} cells of four strains (*L. paracasei* (*paracasei*) F19, *L. plantarum* 2592, *P. pentosaceus* 16:1, and *L. mesenteroides* 77:1) twice daily of these strains intragastrically for 12 days. The

cholesterol levels of the animals were not decreased. The safety of the strains was confirmed by taking blood cultures of the mice at the end of the study, which showed no growth.

5 Likewise, 52 healthy persons (14-87 years of age) consumed 10^{10} bacteria of 4 of the LAB-strains of different species daily for 3 months without adverse effects.

 Preferably, the infection protecting property of the inventive composition is an immunopotentiating effect,
10 whereby a positive immune response is obtained. The strains were found to have different abilities of transcribing NF-kappa B to the cell nucleus as determined by a dot blot (Wilson L, et al., Gastroenterol 1999; 117:106-114; and Splecker M, et al., J Immunol 2000;15 (March):3316-22). The
15 induction of NF-kappa B resulted in a cytokin response, which either was pro-inflammatory or anti-inflammatory.

 The *Lactobacillus* strains, particularly *L. paracasei* (*paracasei*) F19 but not the cocci, transcribed NF-kappa B in the macrophage cell line U973, resulting in the syn-
20 thesis of the interleukins IL-1 β and IL-8. The cytokines induced were of the pro-inflammatory type.

 A further important aspect of the composition according to the invention is that the probiotic LAB-strains according to the invention therein should have an
25 intestinal binding property in order to be able to developing their functional properties. One such binding property is that they shall exhibit high adhesion to intestinal tracts. To act as a probiotic, a lactic acid bacterial strain must be able to colonize the intestinal mucus layer.

30 The claimed strains were also obtained by screening for binding of porcine mucin (type II, Sigma Chem Co, St Louis, CO, USA)) in an ELISA method (Tuomola EM, et al., FEMS Immunology and Med Microbiol 26(1999) 137-142). The results are shown in Table 2 below. The results were com-

pared with those of a commercial strain, *Lactobacillus*
rahmnosus GG (Valio).

Table 2

5	Strain	Mucin binding	SAT
	<i>L. plantarum</i> F5	0.557	1M
	<i>L. paracasei</i> (parac) F19	0.515	0.1M
10	<i>L. plantarum</i> F26	0.582	1M
	<i>L. plantarum</i> 2592	0.707	1M
	<i>P. pentosaceus</i> 16:1	1.052	<0.1M
	<i>L. plantarum</i> 50:1	0.883	2M
	<i>L. mesenteroides</i> 77:1	1.265	<0.1M
15	<i>L. rahmnosus</i> GG	0.2	4M

Apart from exhibiting mucin binding, the probiotic
 LAB-strains in the inventive composition should be able to
 express cell surface hydrophobicity in the human gastro-
 20 intestinal tract. The cell surface hydrophobicity was
 measured by the Salt Aggregation Test (SAT) (Rozgoynyi F,
et al., FEMS Microbiol Lett 20(1985) 131-138). In Table 1
 below a comparison is shown for the adhesiveness of
 vibronectin (Vn), vibronectin at pH 3.5, fetuin (Ft),
 25 asialofetuin, and asialofetuin at pH 3.5.

Table 3

	Strain	Vn	Vn pH 3.5	Ft*	asialo- Ft	asialo- Ft pH 3.5
30	<i>L. plantarum</i> F5	++	+++	-	+	+++
	<i>L. paracasei</i> F19	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	<i>L. plantarum</i> F26	+	+++	+	+++	+
	<i>L. plantarum</i> 2592	-	+	+	+++	-
	<i>P. pentosaceus</i> 16:1	+++	+	-	+	-
35	<i>L. plantarum</i> 50:1	+++	+	-	++	+
	<i>L. mesenteroides</i> 77:1	-	++	-	+	+

* denotes identical results at pH 7 and pH 3.5

Adhered microorganisms were found to be tightly bound to the immobilized mucus. Five strains expressed a pronounced cell surface hydrophobicity, and the other three strains expressed moderate cell surface hydrophobicity.

5 No correlation was observed between cell surface hydrophobicity and the adhesive ability of the LAB-strains.

The LAB-strains of different species were also tested for binding to bovine submaxillary glands and porcine type II mucin (Sigma) in a particle agglutination assay (PAA)
10 (Paulsson M, et al., J Clin Microbiol 30(1992) 2006-20012). Generally, expression of binding to bovine mucus was found to be stronger.

Since many of the cells in tissues of multicellular organisms are embedded in an extracellular matrix consisting of secreted proteins and polysaccharides, the LAB-
15 strains of different species according to the invention were examined with reference to their interaction with gastrointestinal extracellular matrix protein. The binding of extracellular matrix proteins and glucosaminoglycans was
20 studied in the above mentioned immobilized form (PAA assay). All the LAB-strains expressed binding to collagen type I and III, fibronectin, fibrinogen, and heparin, also at pH 3.5. The strains *L. paracasei* (*paracasei*) F19, *L. plantarum* F26, and *L. plantarum* 2592 expressed binding of
25 fetuin, also at pH 3.5.

Furthermore, all the LAB-strains of different species, except *L. plantarum* 2592 and *L. mesenteroides* 77:1, expressed binding to vitronectin. However, at pH 3.5, these
30 strains expressed a weak binding.

A further significant intestinal survival property of the LAB-strains in the probiotic composition according to the invention is to have an infection protecting property.

Helicobacter pylori is the causative agent of acute
35 and chronic gastritis, one of the most prevalent infections

world-wide which may proceed to atrophic gastritis, adenocarcinoma and MALT lymphoma.

The lactobacilli of the present invention do inhibit the growth of 10 strains of *H. pylori* due to the concentration of lactic acid and the pH *in vitro*. The inhibitory effect was lost when the pH was adjusted to 6.0. Further analyses showed that L-lactic acid, but not D-lactic acid or acetic acid, inhibited growth at concentrations of 60 to 100 mM. No relation between the CagA phenotype of *H. pylori* and the tolerance to lactic acid was observed. The inhibition was found to be strain-specific.

A further infection protecting property is manifested by the interactions mediated by bacteriocins. All the LAB-strains of different species, except *L. plantarum* F5, secrete into a cell-free supernatant a product having antimicrobial activity. The products produced were heat-stable antimicrobial compounds, which were shown to be proteineous in nature and, therefore, referred to as a bacteriocins. The bacteriocins exhibited activities against grampositive organisms. Some were active against gramnegative organisms (*H. pylori* strains), and some against yeasts (*Candida* strains). The antimicrobial effects were not directly correlated to the production of acid.

Furthermore, *H. pylori* cells were bacillary in their shape and not coccoid, indicating that the observed inhibition was related to a bactericidal effect rather than an induction of viable but non-culturable coccoid forms. The bactericidal effect was found to be due to an intracellular 28 kDa protein, which was released after lysis. Proteolytic treatment of this intracellular protein resulted in loss of antibacterial activity. This loss could be abolished by re-naturing by means of sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

In an established model of *H. pylori* gastritis in mice the administration of the LAB-strains of different

species according to the invention resulted in an inhibited infection with an accompanied decreased inflammation. This inhibitory effect appeared to be strain-specific rather than species-specific. The *in vitro* activity of the LAB-
5 strains correlated well with activity against *H. pylori*.

Preparations of the probiotic composition according to the invention comprise chilled, frozen, or lyophilized live bacteria of at least 10^{10} CFU/g as a probiotic additive in food or feed.

CLAIMS

1. A probiotic composition comprising at least two lactic acid bacterial strains, c h a r a c t e r i z e d
5 in that said at least two lactic acid bacterial strains are able colonize the gastrointestinal tract of humans and animals and in combination have at least two beneficial properties, which are an intestinal survival property, an intestinal binding property, an infection protecting
10 property, and a fiber fermenting property, said at least two lactic acid bacterial strains being selected from the group comprising *Lactobacillus plantarum* F5 (LMG P-20604), *Lactobacillus plantarum* F26 (LMG P-20605), *Lactobacillus plantarum* 2592 (LMG P-20606), *Pediococcus penosaceus* 16:1
15 (LMG P-20608), and *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* 77:1 (LMG P-20607), *Lactobacillus plantarum* 50:1 (P-20609), and *Lactobacillus paracasei* (paracasei) F19 (LMG P-17806).

2. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r - a c t e r i z e d in that said lactic acid bacterial
20 strains are viable bacteria of at least 10^{10} CFU/g.

3. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r - a c t e r i z e d in that said intestinal survival property is ability to grow in the presence of bile.

4. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r - a c t e r i z e d in that said intestinal survival
25 property is ability to survive at a low pH.

5. A probiotic composition as in claim 4, c h a r - a c t e r i z e d in that said ability to survive at low pH is survival at low pH in the presence pepsin.

30 6. A probiotic composition as in claim 1 and 4, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that said intestinal survival property is ability to produce stress proteins.

7. A probiotic composition as in claim 6, c h a r - a c t e r i z e d in that said stress proteins cross-
35 react with heat shock proteins.

8. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r -
a c t e r i z e d in that said intestinal binding
property is ability to bind to mucin.

9. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r -
5 a c t e r i z e d in that said intestinal binding
property is ability to bind to extracellular matrix pro-
teins.

10. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r -
a c t e r i z e d in that said intestinal binding
10 property is ability to bind to glucosaminoglycans.

11. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r -
a c t e r i z e d in that said intestinal binding
property is ability to express cell surface hydrophobicity.

12. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r -
15 a c t e r i z e d in that said infection protecting
property is ability to produce bacteriocins.

13. A probiotic composition as in claim 12,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that said bacteriocins have
activity against grampositive bacteria.

20 14. A probiotic composition as in claim 12,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that said bacteriocins have
activity against gramnegative bacteria.

15. A probiotic composition as in claim 12,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that said bacteriocins have
25 activity against yeast.

16. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r -
a c t e r i z e d in that said infection protecting
property is ability to produce antioxidants.

17. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r -
30 a c t e r i z e d in that said infection protecting
property is ability to induce a pro-inflammatory cytokin
response.

18. A probiotic composition as in claim 1, c h a r -
a c t e r i z e d in that said fiber fermenting property
35 is ability to ferment amylopectin and inulin.

19. Use of a lactic acid bacterial strain, selected from the group comprising *Lactobacillus plantarum* F5 (LMG P-20604), *Lactobacillus plantarum* F26 (LMG P-20605), *Lactobacillus plantarum* 2592 (LMG P-20606), *Pediococcus*
5 *penosaceus* 16:1 (LMG P-20608), and *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* 77:1 (LMG P-20607), and *Lactobacillus plantarum* 50:1 (P-20609), alone or in combination, as a probiotic additive in food or feed.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A23C 9/127, A61K 35/74, A23L 1/03 // A61P 1/00
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A23C, A61K, A23L, A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 0158465 A2 (REID, GREGOR), 16 August 2001 (16.08.2001), page 7, line 14 - line 23; page 8, line 1 - line 8, abstract --	1-19
A	WO 9929833 A1 (ARLA, EKONOMISK FÖRENING), 17 June 1999 (17.06.1999), page 2 - page 3, abstract --	1-19
A	WO 9729645 A1 (BIOFEED (THAILAND) CO., LTD.), 21 August 1997 (21.08.1997), page 3, line 16 - line 35, abstract --	1-19

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 2004/000796

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